

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KIRDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1821.

Vol. I.....No. 36.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

To Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his farm, together with a dwelling-house and out-houses, on the Yadkin River, immediately at the Toll Bridge, six miles from Salisbury, on the great road leading from Charleston and Augusta to Richmond, Baltimore, &c.

He will let the houses with or without the farm, and, if desired, will hire as many servants as the premises will require.

Near the house is a spring of excellent water, which, with its elevated situation, renders it one of the most healthy seats in the county. The size and plan of the house and its local situation, are eminently calculated to please travellers, and, if well kept, cannot fail to produce a handsome income to its occupant.

As it is the object of the proprietor to have a genteel house of entertainment kept, none need apply who cannot give a satisfactory assurance of their qualifications. Terms may be known by applying to Allemon & Locke, or to myself, in this town.

JOHN BEARD, jr.

Salisbury, January 15, 1821.—326

The Editors of the Raleigh Star and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to give the above six insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.
Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27 J. MURPHY.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fifth and sixth instalments of ten dollars on each share subscribed to the capital stock of the Yadkin Navigation Company, are required, by an order of the President and Directors of the said company, to be paid—the fifth on or before the 20th day of January next, and the sixth on or before the 15th day of February next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Treasurer.

20th November, 1820.—6w31

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury. ELIZ. TORES.
Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.—34

Education.

THE connexion formerly existing between the Trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as Teacher being dissolved, parents and guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this Academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discharge of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every necessary attention will be paid to the deportment, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The school commenced on the first of the present month. To accommodate the people of South-Carolina, whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year: the first vacation to commence the 15th December, 1821.

Boarding can be had, as usual, at the houses of Messrs. Work, McKnight, and Hart, &c. JOHN MUSHAT.
January 22, 1821.

N. B. From the inexperience of youth, it often happens they are too easily led into habits of extravagance. In these they too successfully indulge, notwithstanding the care and vigilance of the teacher and trustees. The teacher, especially, suffers the blame, although errors of this kind are committed without his knowledge and permission. Aware of this, and at the same time desirous to afford every reasonable security to parents and guardians, the following rules will be strictly attended to:

Every student shall be confined to one particular store for the purchase of those articles of which he may stand in need; his account in said store to be carefully examined once in every month.

No student shall be permitted to play at unlawful games, nor indulge in the use of ardent spirits; and to prevent these evils, their accounts in taverns shall be examined and a report obtained from the owners of boarding houses respecting the conduct of their boarders, once in every month.

These and the other regulations of the school will be carried into execution by the following gentlemen: Col. Richard Allison, Dr. Joseph Gur, Rev. Dr. McTee, Robert Worke, Esq. Wm. McNight, Esq. Gen. George L. Davidson, John Huggins, Esq. Capt. Alexander Dunlap, Thomas Allison.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware; Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.
30 E. & B.

To Boarding-House and Hotel

KEEPERS.

FOR SALE, the premises situated on the corner of King and Market, and York and Market streets, Camden, S. Carolina, recently occupied by W. Vaughan, Esq. They are close to the Public Offices, and would be well suited for either a Private Hotel, or a Boarding House. A frame is now ready to be erected, so as to afford every possible facility to a purchaser who has either of those objects in view. The whole property, showing three fronts, with every necessary out-building, and among them an excellent brick Store-house, Smoke-house, &c. would be sold on favorable terms. Apply on the premises.

Camden, S. C. Dec. 11, 1820.—6w33

N. B. Good paper would be taken in payment.

Also,
A tract of 250 acres of LAND, within three miles of Camden, well calculated for any one becoming the purchaser of the above property. Apply as above.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30f
N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.
M. D.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

RALPH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. Published by order of the Board.
32f W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of LAND of 444 acres, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of John S. Long's Ferry. Also, six likely NEGROES, the property of John S. Long, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Alexander Long, senior, Michael Brown, and others, vs. John S. Long.
JNO. BEARD, Sen. Sheriff.

January 25, 1821.—34fs

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.
JOHN IRWIN, } Original Attachment,
vs. } Levied on sundry articles.
ANDER McLEOD.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this state....Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.
3m29f

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Jesse A. Pearson and others, } In Equity, Fall Term, 1820.
vs. }
John Pickler and others.....

IN this case it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for William Langhorn, one of the defendants, to appear at the next Court, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.
6w31 GEORGE LOCKE, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Rowan County.....Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1820.
James Bryson... } Bill of revivor, and supplemental
vs. } bill filed.
George Houser.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for Alfred Brevard, Edward Brevard, Sarah A. Brevard, and Eugene Brevard, infants and heirs at law of Eli Kershaw, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan McCrae, John Taylor, and James S. Deas, executors of the last will of John Chesnut, deceased; also, James Chesnut, Duncan McCrae and Mary his wife, John Taylor and Sarah his wife, James S. Deas and Margaret R. his wife, and Harriet Chesnut, heirs at law of John Chesnut, deceased—to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill filed in this case, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.
6w31 GEORGE LOCKE, C. M. E.

The Celebrated
Horse Napoleon,
Will stand the ensuing Spring Season,
at my stable in Salisbury. The terms will be made known in due time.
MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1821.—5w32

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: James P. McCree vs. Richard McCree; original attachment, returned levied on personal goods. It is ordered, that, in this case, the defendant, Richard McCree, who, it appears, is not an inhabitant of this state, appear at the next term of the court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in February next, and replevy the property, and plead to this cause, otherwise the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment against him, pro confesso.
3w34 R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: Robert Simonton vs. John Vandever; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Vandever, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the term of the court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in February next, and replevy the property and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to enter up judgment against him pro confesso.
3w34 R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: James H. Houston vs. William Kerr, junior; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, William Kerr, junior, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the term of the court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to enter up judgment against him, pro confesso.
3w34 R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: Smith Byars & Co. vs. William Kerr, junior; original attachment, returned levied on two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, William Kerr, junior, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiffs will be permitted to take judgment against him, pro confesso.
3w34 R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: James Kerr vs. William Kerr, junior; original attachment, returned levied on two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, William Kerr, junior, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment against him, pro confesso.
3w34 R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: James Campbell vs. Stephen Pitts; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Stephen Pitts, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment against him, pro confesso.
3w34 R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: Gilbreath Neill vs. William Kerr, junior; original attachment, returned levied on two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, William Kerr, junior, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of said county, to be held at Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment against him, pro confesso.
3w34 R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: Jane Cook vs. Samuel Wilson; original attachment, returned levied on negro girl Charity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Samuel Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of the said court, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment, pro confesso; and that this order be published three months in the Western Carolinian.
3w34 R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

IREDELL COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1820: Jacob Kebler vs. Robert Houston; original attachment, levied on personal goods. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant, Robert Houston, appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property, and plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to take judgment, pro confesso.
3w34 R. SIMONTON, Clerk.

Desultory.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

GENTLEMEN: The other evening when reloading my gun, after shooting down a partridge, I pulled from my pocket a piece of an old newspaper, in which my shot had been wrapped, for wadding, but stopped a moment to examine what was on it, as is my custom, and found the following imitation of one of my favorite writers. It is one of those "traits of life" that may find a better application than in confining the powder in a fowling-piece: It may tend to restrain that restless, infernal spirit of detraction, which rankles and festers in the breasts of some. The Corporal truly remarks, that "no discretion can guard against it." No character, however fair,—it may be blanchied by the severest trials,—but may be stained by the vile and polluted tongue of slander. I have known even the sanctity of the female character invaded,—would you believe it? even by her own sex!

A SPORTSMAN.

TRAITS OF LIFE.

Were it the law, (said my uncle Toby,) that every slanderer should lose his tongue, we should soon become a dumb people. I hope you don't think we should all forgo our talking member, observed my aunt Prudy. By no means, replied my Uncle, but the fear of losing it would restrain us from talking. And so then, you think, retorted my aunt, that a body can speak nothing but slander? My uncle nodded assent.

Three fourths of the daily chit chat of the whole Village is slander—d—me if it isn't, vociferated the Corporal.

There are people, continued the Corporal, who can't even breathe without slandering a neighbour. You judge too severely, replied my aunt Prudy—very few are slandered who do not deserve it. That may be, retorted the Corporal, but I have heard very slight things said of you. The face of my aunt kindled with anger. Me! she exclaimed—Me! slight things said of me? They say, answered the Corporal gravely, and drawings his words to keep her in suspense—that—that you are no better than you should be. Fury flashed from the eyes of my aunt. Who are the wretches? I hope they slander no one who does not deserve it, said the Corporal jeeringly, as he left the room. The feelings of my aunt may well be conceived—she was sensibly injured. True, she had her foibles. She was peevish and fretful. But she was rigidly moral and virtuous. The purest ice was not more chaste. The Pope himself could not boast more piety. Conscious of the correctness of her conduct, she was wounded at the remark of the Corporal. Why should her neighbors slander her? She could not conjecture. Let my aunt be consoled. She falls under the common lot of human nature. A person who can live in this world, without suffering slander, must be too stupid or insignificant to claim attention. The Corporal told me, the other day, that he could compare slander to nothing but Fulton's Torpedoes. It is of the most destructive nature—and yet acts so secretly and underhandedly, that its object is taken unawares, and blown into atoms in an instant. It gropes in the dark, and works by undiscovered springs—Still its composition is so hellish and powerful, that no strength, no discretion, can guard against its effects. It is most gratified when its exploits bear upon great objects. The Corporal would have proceeded, but the simile was too palpable to require further illustration.

YOUNG YORICK.

FROM THE WILMINGTON, DEL. GAZETTE.

SKETCH OF AN EDITOR'S LIFE.

Enter the office in the morning and pick up the papers to see what we can gather, from our brethren of the type, for the gratification of our readers. A gentleman enters and proposes to subscribe for our paper. Pleased with the proposition, we make all possible haste to receive it, but to our infinite mortification, find, at the conclusion, that he has not at present, any money about him, but will call in a few days and pay us. Re-commend reading, and struggling hard with our reflections on the recent event, when a rap at the door is heard; we bid them "come in," when a gentleman enters and accosts with: "Sir, I have a hand-bill for you to print, should be glad if it could be done soon." "Very good, sir," we reply, "it shall be immediately attended to." He thanks us for our accommodation, requests us to send it to —, when completed, to charge it to his account, and then retires. Another rap at the door: "come in:" a boy from the country enters, with an advertisement for the next paper, and mentions that Mr. — has received our bill, but had no money about him, at the moment: he will, however, call in a few days, and pay the old and new one together. Another gentleman enters with an advertisement, and inquires: "can this appear in your next paper?" "O yes sir. Very good: he retires: no money of course. Immediately another enters, with a letter. Request him to take a seat; but he cannot tarry; he bids "good morning," and retires. Read the letter: "Sir, I am very much dissatisfied with your notions on a particular subject; and you will therefore erase my name from your subscription list. I will call in a day or two and pay you." By and

by in comes the paper maker, and wants some money; got none for him—put him off as well as we can. The press-man calls out; "the ink is out." No money to buy any more. What is to be done? Here Bob, take these bills and try to collect some money; and here Tom is a bundle for you too. Don't stay; No sir; no sir. Enter a subscriber; "I wonder how it happened that I got no paper the last time?" I don't know, indeed; it was sent to the place you ordered it. While endeavouring to satisfy him, *proof* is called out. Begin to read the proof, and another calls for copy. Copy is furnished. In comes Bob; Mr. — is in Philadelphia, Mr. — is in Baltimore, Mr. — is in the country, Mr. — had no change about him, Mr. — says you must send again, Mr. — says you need not send to him for money, when he has it, he will call and pay you. So there is no money. Attempt again to read the proof, but interrupted again by another call for money. While endeavouring to tell the best story we can, in comes Tom, with a tale similar to Bob's. The person goes away disappointed, and leaves us mortified. Tom is sent to the post-office. While he is gone, the proof is finished. He comes back with a bundle of letters; commence reading the letters, find one a long communication, from a friend, which it would be improper to insert, another a complaint for not having published a philippick against a friend; a third a communication on an indifferent subject, on which we have the postage to pay; and a fourth, an order for the paper, but without the advance enclosed. The above with some variations, may be taken as a sample of an Editor's life.

Variety is the very spice of life,
Which gives it all its flavour:—

But with an Editor, it is frequently a very unpleasant flavour, since his varieties are sometimes calculated to bring vexation upon vexation.

It is true we sometimes meet with events, a little different from those we have here detailed, or our readers may imagine how it would be with us.

PERSIA.

A late British publication, speaking of the reception of the British embassy under Sir Harford at the court of Persia, remarks:

"One necessary preparation was, that the mission should be arrayed in green slippers and red stockings. The narrow streets, as they passed through, were crowded with spectators. On entering the royal hall, they were led between files of troops, disciplined in the European manner, who performed the platoon exercise as they passed. At the end of the hall was a small and mean door, which being opened, introduced them into a dark and narrow passage, terminating in another door worse than any English stable. This ushered them, however, into a very handsome court, adorned with canals and fountains bordered with trees, at the end of which sat the king, richly dressed. The presents were then delivered to the prime minister, and the ambassador began a speech in English, the sound of which seemed a good deal to startle the monarch; but on a translation being given, his surprise was changed into pleasure. He then inquired for the king of England, and whether he was son to him who had reigned at the time of the last embassy. On being assured that the very same king was now reigning, he was heard to remark, that in this point also the French had told lies; for it seems they had circulated a report of the king of England's death. The Shah was about 45; and beneath a large black beard and mustaches, rather an agreeable countenance appeared. He entered into a pretty long conversation on literary subjects, being himself a professed patron of learning.

"After this interview, the ambassador began to treat with the ministers relative to the terms of the proposed treaty. This negotiation was conducted in a manner very remote from European ideas of decorum. The discussions were sometimes accompanied with violent contention, and at other times were interrupted by loud bursts of laughter. Once, amid the most serious deliberation, the minister broke off by asking the ambassador to tell the history of the world from the creation. Afterwards, when he had promised to send a copy of the treaty fully written out, the ambassador received, instead of it, a large citron. When this treaty was at length produced, the secretary, who valued himself on being the first writer in Persia, had so filled it with oriental figures and conceits, that it no longer retained any intelligent meaning. Sir Harford having declared it, in this condition, to bear no official value, the secretary was most reluctantly induced to prune it into something more level to an European capacity. When that minister came finally to apply the seals, the premier called out, "Strike! Strike!" while all the Persians present were exclaiming, "God grant the friendship between the two nations may be lasting! God grant it! God grant it!"

TOMBUCTOO.

The Gazette de France announces that the young French traveller, nephew of Count Moliens, has succeeded in reaching Tombuctoo from Senegal. His family had received a letter from him, announcing his arrival in that city.

Bombast.—The *Moniteur*, speaking of the birth of the young Bourbon, says, "In the midst of the night, to the extremity of France, religious brass and the bronze of war, revealed at once that the hope, or rather the faith of Frenchmen had not been vain."

The Club....No. III.

The inquiring mind of man is so constituted that it is not satisfied with the knowledge of occurrences in the present tense; but it looks through an obscure mirror to the past, and is ready to predict the future. As there is no art or science known to humanity, that is held in greater veneration than the healing art, it is therefore right, in order to gratify a laudable curiosity, to inquire how it originated, and in whose hands it was intrusted. In order to gain any tolerable knowledge of the origin of Medicine, we are to take such lights as history furnishes, as this is the only channel through which all our information respecting ancient nations flows. According to this faithful and honest chronicle, it is proved beyond question, that the Egyptians, Greeks, &c. believed with an holy faith, that this divine art was received immediately from their Gods; and in order to keep it in its ethereal purity, it was intrusted to their Priests alone. But in process of time, (but by what means we are not informed,) it was discovered that its origin was the effect of chance: It was then rejected by the Priests as unworthy of their exalted calling, and thus it was permitted to fall into the hands of the profanum vulgus. Hippocrates, who flourished in the third and a part of the fourth century before the Christian era, was without doubt the greatest physician known to the ancients, and he is worthy of the name he bears, i. e. the father of physick. He was not only an eminent Doctor, but he was also a patriot of the highest order. His popularity at Athens was unbounded. By his consummate knowledge of physick, he not only cured the diseases of others, but he, like a good physician, studied himself, and regulated his life according to wisdom. By temperance, he lived to the great age of 99 years, and is said to have died without any disease of body or mind! His medical writings are held in high estimation by the genuine faculty, even to this time. O! Hippocrates, sage of Cos! How we venerate thy wisdom! How exalted was thy station! and how pure and holy thy life! Look down from thy exalted sphere with an eye of pity, and extend a tear of charity upon many of thy children. Forgive them for prostituting the divine science of which thou art the father. No human being, without the aid of inspiration, would have predicted that in the nineteenth century there would be physicians in this enlightened land, without education, and strangers to temperance. But such is the picture; and let it sink deep into the minds of our youth. Let it stand as a beacon to warn them from a similar course. Let them remember that those in whose hands our lives are often placed, should not only be skillful, but also temperate. No profession known to mankind ought to regard the cardinal virtue temperance, as much as physicians.

It is far from our design to depreciate the credit of the physicians of our country. We are well assured that there are many, and very many, too, eminent members of the faculty among us; and their usefulness to society is extensive: yet the fact holds good, that there are some others whose want of skill in these important branches of science, and whose intemperate habits, do not entitle them to bear the name of a physician. Yet they plunge headlong into business, and the ignorant vulgar herd of mankind place as much faith in their prescriptions, as if they possessed the mysteries of enchantment! Thus it is, that these vampires are supported by the credulous part of mankind. As the age of miracles is past, it is to be hoped that reason will soon assume her empire, and reject from society this herd of Empiricks. Then, and not till then, will the faculty of physick stand upon that eminence to which its high original intended it.

ICE BOATS.

A Boston paper says—"The river Accushnet, which divides the towns of Fairhaven and New Bedford, is a mile wide, and has been crossed on the ice, however incredible it may seem to you, in one minute, in what is called an Ice Boat. I received a letter yesterday from a gentleman in Fairhaven, who has constructed one of these boats; in which, he states, that himself and three others crossed the river in one minute and a half, on Thursday the 4th inst.; and that he has sailed, when the wind was fresher, at the rate of 60 miles an hour—45 miles is quite common. These boats, which are not much known in this country, but which are prevalent, I believe, in the north of Europe, are nothing more than a common boat or yawl placed on three runners, and propelled by the wind. The lee runner, or skate, is a little sharpened, so as to take ice, and prevent lee way."

The amicable disposition and magnanimous sense of justice of the Spanish Cortes has powerfully proved itself by the unanimous approbation they gave to the ratification of our Treaty. Councils less steady, reflecting, and fearless of consequences, than those of our executive, would not only have shut the door upon this great and honorable result, but would have rendered hostile, and perhaps lastingly so, a nation so interesting as Spain, occasioned the condemnation and ill-offices of other nations, and jeopardized the general tranquility, when we were compelled to borrow seven millions deficit.

[Ed. Repub.]

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.—At the usual hour of meeting, but few members being present, when the Speaker took the chair, Mr. Brush moved that there be a call of the house. [The object of a call, as it is technically termed, is, to place on the Journal the names of the Members present, whence may be inferred the names of the absentees.] After some conversation on this motion, in the course of which it was suggested, that the quantity of business before the committees required them to sit sometimes beyond the hour of meeting, and it would be harsh to record them, whilst thus engaged, as absentees, &c. Mr. Brush consented to withdraw his motion.

Among the papers offered during the presentation of memorials to-day, was the following, presented by Mr. Brown, of Kentucky:

Whereas it is represented to the present General Assembly, that many negroes and persons of color, the property of citizens of this commonwealth, have escaped from their lawful owners into the province of Canada, and are there protected from recapture by the subjects of his majesty the King of Great Britain, residing in said province of Canada: And whereas the practice of concealing and countenancing slaves that thus escape from their lawful owners, tends greatly to the injury of the people of this state, and, if persevered in, may lead to unhappy consequences between the subjects of his said majesty's government and the citizens of the United States:

Resolved, therefore, That it is the opinion and desire of the present General Assembly, that the government of the United States invite the attention of the British government to this subject, and, if practicable, procure arrangements to be made, on the part of that government, for the restoration of such fugitive slaves as shall have heretofore escaped, or may hereafter escape, from their lawful owners, (being citizens of the United States,) into any of his said majesty's North American dominions. And the governor is requested to transmit to the Executive of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, copies of the foregoing resolution.

The Speaker stated that, according to the rules of the house, this resolution could not be received, not being "addressed to the house;" though the subject might readily be brought before the house in a different form. Upon which, Mr. B. withdrew the resolution, with the intention of presenting the subject to the house in a different shape.

MISSOURI.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Eustis, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mackley being called to the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby declared, that, the — day of — next ensuing, the state of Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever: Provided, That so much of the 26th section of the 3d article in the constitution of said state, presented to Congress at the present session, as makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as shall be necessary "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, this state, under any pretext whatsoever," shall, on or before that day, have been expunged therefrom.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. Eustis stated the objects he had in view, in moving this resolution, to be, to remove the only objection which he had to the admission of Missouri into the Union; to give facility and despatch to the admission of the state into the Union; and, thereby, to preclude the possibility of this question ever again coming before Congress. These were his only motives, and he had, in moving the resolution, acted without consulting with any one else. Foreseeing a difficulty in prescribing the mode in which the amendment might be made, he had left that a question for separate consideration, in order to obtain a decision on the principle of the resolution. Having introduced the resolution from a sense of duty, should it not meet with the approbation of the house, he should be entirely satisfied with having, in proposing it, performed what he believed to be his duty.

On motion of Mr. Eustis, the blanks in the resolution were filled with the 1st day of October next.

Mr. Foot moved to postpone the resolution, in order to take up that from the Senate, under the impression that doing so would facilitate a final decision on the subject.

Mr. Lowndes suggested that, in all probability, nothing would be gained by this course, as the same question now before the house might, and probably would be, brought up by a motion to amend the resolve of the Senate.

The motion to postpone was negatived.

No debate arising—

The Chairman put the question to agree to the resolution, and it was negatived by a large majority.

The committee then rose and reported their decision to the house.

The Speaker put the question on agreeing to the amendments made in committee, (by filling the blanks in the resolution.)

It being objected, that the report of the committee had been to reject the resolution—

The Speaker decided that no committee, whether select or of the whole house, has the power of rejecting any bill or resolution referred to it.

Bills and resolutions are referred to committees to be discussed and amended or not, and not to be agreed to or rejected in form, though sometimes virtually rejected by striking out their vital parts.

The decision was objected to by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Barbour and Mr. Cobb, but justified by Mr. Sergeant, and in part, at least, by Mr. Lowndes. In the end, however, no appeal was taken from the decision of the chair.

The House having agreed to the amendments made in committee of the whole—

The question was put, without debate, on ordering the resolution to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided by yeas and nays: Yeas 6—Nays 146.

So the resolution was rejected.

After a pause—Mr. Clay rose, and gave notice, that, if no other gentleman made any motion on the subject, he should on the day after to-morrow move to go into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, to take into consideration the resolution from the Senate on the subject of Missouri.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.—Mr. Floyd, from a select committee which was instructed to inquire into the situation of the settlements on the Pacific ocean, and the expediency of occupying the Columbia river, delivered in a report, accompanied by a bill, to authorize the occupation of the Columbia river, and to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and territories thereof.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to establish a uniform mode of electing, by districts, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and Representatives in Congress.

And the question having been stated on the passage of said resolution, this being its final reading in this House—

Mr. Gross, of N. York, presented to the House the considerations which confirmed the impressions which he had, from the first, entertained, in favor of this measure.

Mr. Ross, of Ohio, assigned at length the reasons which influenced him to oppose this resolution, first, because, in one part of it, respecting Representatives, it was wholly unnecessary, and in the other part, respecting Electors, inexpedient.

Mr. Strong, of N. York, next spoke, in opposition to the resolution, on the grounds generally taken in opposition to it, and with the additional reasons that the proposed amendment goes to affect the powers of the people, and should therefore be approached with more hesitation than if it related to any of the powers of the government, and should not be touched at all unless under an indispensable necessity.

Mr. Brevard, of S. Carolina, delivered his sentiments, in opposition to the resolution, on the general ground that a sufficient necessity had not been shewn to justify a material alteration of so important a feature of the constitution.

Mr. Randolph, of Va. expressed the grounds of his hostility to this resolution, which he considered as proposing a pernicious innovation on the constitution, under the influence of fanciful and theoretical notions, under circumstances of the House and of the country not favorable to a correct decision.

Mr. Storrs, of N. York, opposed the resolution on principle, and on the ground of the impolicy of lightly invading the present provisions of the constitution.

Mr. Smith, of Md. defended the resolution, on the ground of the necessity of some change in the constitution, (he did not pronounce this the only change which could be made, or the best, though he inclined to think it the best,) to guard against the effects of intrigue on elections.

Mr. Whitman, of Mass. strongly supported the resolution on its known merits, and on the ground that the amendment which it proposes to the constitution involves no innovation but to restore to that instrument a feature in regard to Electors, which it originally possessed, which had been taken from it by construction. The delivery of Mr. W.'s speech occupied nearly an hour.

Mr. Wood, of N. York, spoke decidedly in support of the resolution, as calculated to restore to the people the exercise of the sovereign power, of which they had in practice been divested, contrary to what ought to have been the construction of the constitution.

The question on the passage of the resolution was then taken, and decided by yeas and nays: Yeas 92—Nays 56.

Two thirds of the members present not having voted in its favor, the resolution was of course declared to be rejected.

And the House adjourned.

"If it be a paper referred to them, (a committee, whether select or of the whole,) they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final questions on the whole; because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the house, stand of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot reject it, but must report it back to the house, without amendments, and there make their opposition."—Jefferson's Manual.

During the late rejoicings in London at the Queen's acquittal, some of the mobs were headed by women, who, it seems, from one of the papers, had been placed as leaders on account of the incessant noise! which they were enabled to keep up, when the men had lost their speech by hoarseness.

[Charleston Courier.]



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1821.

OUR NAVY.

From a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of the Naval Committee, we learn the following disposition of our naval force:

Columbus 74, sloop of war Peacock and brig Spark, are employed in the Mediterranean for the protection of our commerce against the depredations of the Barbary powers. The Ontario sloop of war sailed from New-York, a short time since, for the Mediterranean, to relieve the Peacock, which is ordered home.

The frigate Constellation is cruising in the Pacific Ocean, for the protection of our trade and whale fisheries. The Macedonian is on her return to the United States, having been relieved by the Constellation.

The Congress frigate is cruising in the Indian seas, to convey and protect our China trade, and to afford assistance against the native pirates. This would seem very necessary, as these pirates are often extremely daring and desperate in their attacks. The late English accounts mention their attacking, in boats, an English sloop of war, and were only beaten off after a severe conflict, in which the English suffered a loss, if we recollect right, of about 40 men.

Corvettes John Adams and Cyane, and sloop of war Hornet cruising on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade and capture of piratical vessels. The John Adams has just returned to this country, having left Sierra Leone on the 4th November.

Brig Enterprise cruising in the West-Indies, and occasionally round the Bahamas, and along our southern coast. Schooners Lynx and Non-such, cruising as the Enterprize. All these vessels are employed in the suppression of the slave trade and the capture of pirates. Two Gun Boats are cruising for the same objects along the coasts of Georgia and Florida. Three small vessels, carrying each one gun, are employed off the Mississippi for the protection of the revenue, &c. of the United States.

A literary gormandizer in Charleston has transmitted to the editor of the *Courier* a list of the books which he read during the last year, to show the public, undoubtedly, what a capacious head he must have to furnish room for such a load of "learned lumber." And our readers will assuredly be astonished still more at the voracity of this *heltus librorum*, when they are informed that this Herculean task was not accomplished in the calm seclusion of literary retirement, but 'mid the bustle of a city, the interruptions of officious friends, and "while engaged in active business, requiring his constant and unremitting attention!" We think it is recorded of Dr. Johnson, that he never read a book *through*, and that he would hardly believe any one else ever did: What a pity the incredulous philosopher were not now alive! How astonished would he be to learn that an Anglo-American had read through in one short year, not *one* book only, but *seventy-five*! most of them requiring to be read with great attention, and to be thoroughly digested, to make one a whit the wiser for reading them. But this gentleman, it is remarked, has a "very retentive memory," which reminds us forcibly of the couplet of Pope:

Thus in the soul while memory prevails,
The solid power of understanding fails.

The present Congress can boast of one almost equal to this prodigy, a Mr. M****, we believe from the city of New-York, who *reads* at least six hours every day, and, we presume, *reflects* none. He gave a grand display, at the last session, of the materials in his lumber-room, in a set speech of just twenty minutes in length, on the *Missouri Question*, of such wonderful properties, it is said, that it would answer equally well for a bankrupt law, an appropriation law, or a law for internal improvement, and equally well pro or con, either of them. But here is the list from the Charleston gentleman:

VOLUMES.	
January and February.....Bible	1
March.....Josephus	5
Knights of Malta or Rhodes	1
April.....Voltaire's General History, Charles the 12th, and Miscellaneous Works, in all	13
May.....Plutarch's Lives	1
St. Pierre's Philosophy of Nature	1
June and July.....Rollin's Ancient History	10
Romer's Iliad and Odyssey, by Pope	4
August & September.....Gibbon's Roman Empire	12
October.....Herodotus	4
Gibbon's Life and Miscellaneous	1
November.....Polybius	1

December.....Hume's History of England
Some time in the year, I know not in which month, I read Munchausen's Travels
Swedenborg, (to oblige a Christian Philosopher,) 1
Six or eight Pamphlets, such as Decatur's Death, Trial of Thistlewood and his companions, two or three numbers of the Athenaeum, &c. which I shall call two more 2

Beside the above, he read one newspaper every day, and others occasionally!

FAST INCREASE OF POPULATION.

In the year 1790, the then county of Ontario, State of New-York, according to the census then taken, contained but 206 families, and 1081 inhabitants. In the same territory, (says the Canadaigua Repository,) in the year 1800, (except the county of Steuben, which was set off in 1796,) the population was 12584. The county of Genesee was erected in 1802; and the counties of Niagara, Chataque, and Cataraugus, in 1808; leaving for the county of Ontario its present territory. In 1810, this county contained 42,032; in 1814, it contained 57,630; and the census now taking is expected to show about 90,000. Genesee and Niagara have increased nearly in the same proportion. The census in the several counties, for 1820, is not yet completed; but the total population in the territory, which, *only thirty years since*, contained but *ten hundred and eighty one souls*, doubtless exceeds *TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND*!!—We doubt whether a parallel can be found, in the rise and progress of any country in any age."

GREAT FIRE.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 24.

We have again to record a calamitous fire in this city. It broke out yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, and has reduced to ashes the block of buildings which comprised the Square between Front and South streets, from the upper side of Fulton street, to the fire proof building on Front and South street recently built by Gen. Stevens and Messrs. Schermerhorn's above Crane wharf Alley. One fire proof store lately built on Front street by Mr. Moore, and which was unoccupied, is all that remained of the whole square—On the opposite, or west side of Front street, some stores are burnt down, and others much injured between the fire proof store owned by Bogert and Kneeland, and the store of Matthew Howell. The very valuable stores occupied by Messrs. Horton and Woodhull, and Mr. Thomas Bloodgood, it is said have sustained the most damage on that side of the street. The latter contained a great quantity of wines; the upper loft, we understand, was filled with about 60,000 bottles of choice quality, nearly all of which was destroyed. Mr. Bloodgood is however fully insured.—The buildings destroyed were principally of wood, and of no great value, but some of them contained considerable quantities of merchandise, the loss of which will exceed in amount the value of the buildings. The buildings were 3 and 4 stories high, and the conflagration was extremely rapid, the flames illuminating nearly the whole city.

The fire broke out in the lower part of a wooden building on the East side of Front Street, near Crane wharf, occupied by Sarah Smith, as a small tavern, which was entirely consumed. Of the other buildings destroyed, were Mr. Nottaway's cooper shop, on the west side, adjoining the place where the fire originated; Townsend and Rogers' flour store; Craft and Smith, grocers; Waterbury & Coles, grocers; the building adjoining Mr. Moon's fire proof store, occupied by Mr. Earl as an agricultural depository; all the buildings on east side of Fulton street including Langdon's Steam Boat Hotel, on Fulton slip, from ten to fifteen buildings. On the east side of the building where the fire commenced was Wood & Hawhurst flour store, Hains & Cuion, grocers, corner of Crane wharf and Front street, Harrison and Torrey, agricultural depository; Howard Furman's grocery store; J. Frost, flour merchant, all consumed.

On the north side of Front street, Strattan and Aikman, coopers; Thomas Freeborn's agricultural depository; Horton and Woodhull, grocers, fire proof store, damaged, with considerable loss of goods; Thomas Bloodgood's fire proof wine store, with stock of \$8,000, mostly lost, (\$50,000 insurance; I. and J. Coddington, grocers, fire proof store, slightly damaged; Mat. Howell's dwelling house and store considerably damaged; and Weit Wells, grocer, store slightly damaged; and 2 wooden buildings upon Crane wharf, between Front and Water street, entirely consumed.

The loss of property is very considerable, but the amount is not ascertained.

Several ships lying in Beekman slip, Crane wharf and Fulton slip, were in imminent danger, and one or two were on fire several times, but it was extinguished without much damage. The Hornet sloop of war was in Beekman slip, but hauled out and received no damage.

The morning was extremely cold.—We have just heard that one of the firemen had died of a wound received by the fall of a beam.

MOST HORRID MURDER.

GOSHEN, N. Y. JAN. 13. The murder which we briefly noticed in our last paper, appears to have been one of the most shocking description, and for the credit of human nature, we sincerely hope, that the report of the murderer being deranged, may turn out to be true. The following are the particulars which have come to our knowledge.

On new year's day, Mrs. Vanauken, wife of

Wilhelmus Vanauken, of Wantage, Sussex county, N. Jersey, went to a spinning frolic, at her sister's. For a considerable length of time perhaps two or three years) previous to this, Vanauken had been in the habit of frequently threatening to kill his wife, and also her daughter, to whom he was a step-father: providentially, this child was absent from home at the time of the murder, or in all probability she would have shared the fate of her unfortunate mother. During the former part of the day, Vanauken sent a black boy to tell his wife to come home as he was near dying—she paid but little attention to this, knowing that it was not the fact—he sent the same message again. His wife and her sister then sent him an invitation to come and take dinner with them. In the afternoon he sent the black boy away to keep holiday, telling him to stay all night. Towards evening he went himself for his wife—she returned with him in the evening—about bed time he took up a book and went to reading—she went to bed, and fell asleep, he continuing to read. When he found she was asleep, [this is his own statement,] he put out the fire and candle, and made an attempt to cut her throat with a double-bladed knife—she awoke and a scuffle ensued, in which she nearly overpowered him, and from the blood on the walls and doors, it is evident she was endeavoring to make her escape. Finding he could not succeed in cutting her throat, he took a large stick of wood and gave her several blows over the head. He afterwards beat her over the back part of the head with an andiron. At what stage of these brutal acts of violence the fatal blow was given it was impossible to ascertain—but the deed was done.

He immediately went to the nearest neighbors, and told them he had killed his wife, requesting some of the women to go and lay her out, and telling them to take a light, as there was no fire in the house—from there he went to the other neighbors with the same tale, and actually returned with them to the dreadful scene of his guilt. She was found laying on her knees and face, almost naked, her linen being nearly torn from her. She was literally covered with bruises, wounds and stabs. Some of the bark of the club was driven quite into the head and remained there—she had several stabs like the stabs of a knife, and many more like the stabs of a fork. The knife was found half open and bloody on the floor. The club was also bloody with some of the brains sticking to it. If any thing can add to the enormity of the transaction, it is the fact that Mrs. Vanauken was in a state of pregnancy, and expected to be confined in three months. At the time of the murder three small children were asleep in the house; and after the neighbors came, one of them crept upon its lifeless mother.—The reading of this narrative of facts will naturally lead the mind into a train of reflections, on the horrible crime of murder, and we forbear.

Vanauken was taken into custody and committed to prison. We understand that his connections are wealthy, and that his expectations were large, as to worldly goods.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 29.

Fire.—About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, our citizens were aroused by an alarm of fire; which had taken place in the dwelling-house of CHARLES W. D'OYLEY, Esq. on St. Philip-street. When first discovered, one of the lower rooms was entirely in a blaze, and the flames were rapidly extending themselves to the rest of the mansion, which is large, (having four rooms on a floor,) and entirely of wood—but through the spirited exertions of those who first reached the spot, the fire was providentially soon got under, after destroying the interior of the room in which it commenced, and injuring the adjoining ones. The first intimation which Mr. D'Oyley, or his family, had of their danger, was from without; when they effected their escape, but not without some difficulty, through a thick and almost suffocating smoke, down the stair-way. The premises, we understand, are insured at the *Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Office*. We regret to add, that not a doubt remains of the fire having been communicated by design; there had been no fire in that part of the house for many weeks; and there was also the most decided evidence that an attempt was made to set fire to another part of the house, at the same time; but which did not take effect.—*Courier*.

FROM HAVANA.

JAN. 30.—By the schooner *Jane*, Capt. Mac-WILLIAM, we yesterday received from our correspondent, a file of Havana papers to the 20th inst.—No particular news.

We learn by the same arrival, that Gen. MORILLO left Havana on the 17th inst. in the British brig *General Blucher*, for London. The Convents in Cuba have been abolished agreeably to the recent order of the Cortes, and their funds are to revert to the national coffers.

We observe that several vessels had arrived at Havana with cotton, from New-Orleans; and two Spanish ships, the *Minerva* and *Alanta*, arrived there on the 5th inst. in 49 days from Africa, with 1070 slaves.

The following article, from a Madrid paper of the 21st November, is headed as "Important!"—but it will, no doubt, be thought strange by our readers, that the Austrian troops, who were stationed upon the frontiers of Lombardy, to repress any revolutionary movements in that quarter, should themselves have proclaimed the *Spanish Constitution*.

"Madrid, Nov. 21.—It is reported, that an extraordinary courier arrived in town this day from Naples, with intelligence that the Austrian troops, when formed in order on the southern

frontiers of Venetian Lombardy, had proclaimed and adopted the *Spanish Constitution*."

On the 11th Nov. the Spanish Constitution was proclaimed in Lisbon, as the best which could be adopted in the actual circumstances of the kingdom, and as the only means to prevent the many evils which threatened the Portuguese nation.

A letter received at Havana from Buenos Ayres, dated 15th Nov. states that the Commissioners sent by the Constitutional government of Spain had arrived at Rio Janeiro on their way to the Province of Rio La Plata.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	6	7
Beef, mess	8	3	4
fresh	25	30	
Beeswax	gal.	2	25
Brandy, Cog.	50	60	
Peach	45	50	
Apple	12	15	
Butter	30	32	
Coffee	40	50	
Corn	100 lb.	14	25
Cotton, Upland	3	62 1/2	
Flour, superfine	3	25	30
fine	1	10	15
Flax seed	gal.	1	25
Gin, Holland	60	70	
Northern	8	10	
Hog's lard	100 lb.	5	75
Iron, Swedish	5	6	
English	9	10	
Lead	gal.	38	42
Molasses	bush.	30	40
Oats	100 lb.	3	50
Pork	bush.	50	60
Potatoes, Irish	gal.	1	25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	90		
W. Island, 4th do.	45	50	
3d do.	85	90	
New-England	90	1	
Rice	lb.	18	20
Salt, Turks-Island	12	14	
Liverpool ground	100 lb.	10	11
Steel, German	lb.	24	26
blistered	1	12 1/2	1 25
Sugar, Muscovado	1	20	1 40
Loaf	1	75	2
Tea, Young Hyson	1	50	1 75
Hyson	10	12	
Imperial	15	16	
Gunpowder	bush.	50	60
Tobacco, leaf	gal.	40	45
manufactured			
Tallow	lb.	10	12
Wheat	15	16	
Whiskey	50	60	

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership formerly existing under the firm of Wilkinson & Horah, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having unsettled accounts with the firm, are requested to call on the subscribers, at the dwelling-house of Mr. H. Horah, for the purpose of adjusting the same.

WILKINSON & HORAH.

Salisbury, Feb. 5, 1821.—4w36

N. B. The WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING, Silversmithing, Gilding, and Jewelry Manufacturing, will be hereafter conducted by C. WILKINSON, at or near the former place, as soon as a building shall be erected for the purpose, which will be in a few weeks; and until that time, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, of every description, will be carefully and speedily repaired at a room in the dwelling-house of Mr. Horah, nearly opposite the new bank.

The subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for favors already received, and hopes, by assiduous attention, to merit the continuance of a share of their confidence. The subscriber has on hand a supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER-WARE, warranted good quality; which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

CURTIS WILKINSON.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821.—Abel Hill vs. Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROANE, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3m36.

Thomas Foster,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has recently returned from Philadelphia, and established himself in business in this place, in the east corner of Mr. Cowan's store. He has brought on with him the newest fashions, and made arrangements to receive them regularly hereafter from Charles C. and J. Watson, Philadelphia, so that he will be enabled to do his work in the most approved and fashionable style. He solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes, by assiduity and attention to his business, to please all who may favor him with their custom.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1821.

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Notice

Is hereby given, that I gave a Note to Thomas Willcocks, a clock pedler, for the sum of twenty dollars, for a clock which the said Willcocks warranted to me for a good time-piece; and gave an obligation on himself, if it did not prove good, to take it back again. The said note was payable the 15th day of May, if convenient, if not, on or against the 25th of December, 1820. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN PHIFER.

January 27, 1821.—3w34

Blanks,

Of the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Better Press Printing,

Of every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, and on short notice.

The Muse! whatever the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.



SONG.

FROM THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The stars are out; the moon is bright,
Through depths of azure wading;
The waters sparkle in its light,
Their banks the oozers shading;
A placid calm o'erhangs the scene;
'Tis wildly sweet; and only
Were one but present, now, I ween,
It would not seem so lonely!
She was the star whose glorious ray
My journey did enlighten;
No cloud obscur'd my mental day,
Whose gloom she did not brighten;
But from the bird that ushers spring,
Her emblem we may borrow,
To-day we hark and hear it sing,
And where is it to-morrow?
Oh! why in such an hour as this,
Should thoughts so sad awaken!
Why was I doom'd to dream of bliss,
And thus to be forsaken!—
Since life no balsam can impart
To keep remembrance under;
The lengthened sigh that swells my heart,
Shall burst its bands asunder.

BONIE DOON.....BY BURNS.

Ye flowery banks o' bonie Doon,
How can ye blume sae fair;
How can ye chant, ye little birds,
And I sae fu' o' care!
Thou'll break my heart, thou bonie bird,
That sings upon the bough;
Thou minds me o' the happy days
When my fause love was true.
Thou'll break my heart, thou bonie bird,
That sings beside thy mate;
For sae I sat, and sae I sang,
And wist na o' my fate.
Aft hae I roved by bonie Doon,
To see the woodbine twine,
And ilka bird sang o' its love,
And sae did I o' mine.
Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose
Frae aff its thorny tree,
And my fause lover staw the rose,
But left the thorn wi' me.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

HAPPINESS.

MESSRS. KRIDER & BINGHAM:

In as much as the possession of happiness is evidently the pursuit of all mankind, the following extract from a very valuable production may, if strictly adhered to, yield some salutary lessons on the subject. If you deem it worthy a place in your valuable paper, it is at your service.

S. F. P.

Wilkesborough, Jan. 13th, 1821.

"The natural disposition of every person is to find happiness as he moves through life, the pleasures of which are so beautiful, and of so short a duration, that he can hardly enjoy them, before they are gone. There is nothing which persons generally form so incorrect an idea of, as HAPPINESS. They suppose, that to taste of the enjoyments of life, they must be in the midst of fashion and amusements, and court pleasure on the 'light fantastic toe'; this is inconsistently called, sipping the sweets of life from 'pleasure's sparkling bowl.' The only retreat for happiness is solitude, where, divested of all the false glare which 'gleams but to allure,' we can throw off every vagrant thought, and cherish the purest affections of the soul. We can there look into the recesses of the heart, and find existing only an ideal affection for the vanities of the world. The first and most necessary step towards enjoyment, is to be happy within ourselves. 'Contentment needs but little,' and those who cannot feel themselves contented when undisturbed by the clamour of high life, would not feel themselves more so, though they should bask in pleasure's brightest beam. Is it all the trifling pleasures the world is capable of bestowing, which gives one hour of tranquil happiness to the mind? Is it every enjoyment we can possibly imagine, that can give us one moment's consolation in the trying hour of our dissolution? It is not possible that we can expect to be perfectly happy in this life; nor is it living completely secluded from all society, that makes us feel more contented. There must be a certain sunshine within the breast, which no cloud of fate, however dark it may appear, can wholly hide its genial light. The married man, who is blest with the soft endearing smile, and affectionate look from

"Heaven's last best gift to man,"

a kind wife—and whose image he sees reflected in each softened feature of his child—feels himself far more happy, than the devotee of worldly

pleasures, who conceives himself lost, if he is deprived of visiting a fashionable assembly, of attending a favorite club, of seeing a new play, or of admiring some foreign novelty, which the hand-bills of the day have announced.

"The man who feels contented within himself, though the pitiless storm of fate should beat against him, still he can, with a pleasing satisfaction, recollect that 'our God, in the midst of punishment, has remembered mercy;' and though he should be 'bereft of almost every stay, save innocence and Heaven,' if he will look up to Him with the same confidence that a child looks up to its earthly parents, all his 'darkness and distress will vanish like the mist of the dawn before the solar ray,' and he may exclaim with Ossian, that 'there is a joy even in grief, when peace dwells in the breasts of the sad.'

FROM THE (LONDON) QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE HOLY VEHM.

Every castle on the Rhine has its peculiar tradition, and many of the mountains and rocks along its banks have some romantic story connected with them. The castle at Baden is remarkable for its subterraneous vaults, to which are ascribed an interest arising from a different source. They are said to have been the seat of one of those terrific institutions—the Secret Tribunal—a species of Inquisition which it is difficult to imagine should ever have existed in any country, but which was allowed to execute the tremendous powers which it assumed to itself throughout Germany, until its cruelties and injustice provoked a combination to repress its enormities; and on the introduction by Charles V. of a new criminal code, the court gradually fell into disuse.

The Holy Vehm, or Bloody League, was a mysterious tribunal which existed, originally, in Westphalia, and from thence spread itself throughout Germany. It was also called *Frei Gericht*, (Free Tribunal,) and the place of its sittings, *Frei Stuhl*, (Free Chair,)—and it is not uncommon in Germany to meet with a district which still bears the name of *Frei Gericht*, derived from this source. The greatest secrecy pervaded their proceedings; all that was known of them was arbitrary, bloody, and terrific. The members of a tribunal consisted of a supreme Judge, or *Stuhlgraf*, and at least fourteen assistants, or free assessors, (*Frei schepfer*), composed of all ranks, princes, nobility, and citizens—every one being eager to shield himself from the terrors of the tribunal by becoming a member. In the fifteenth century, when the tribunal was in its most daring power, there were about 100,000 free judges in Germany. The judges, who ordinarily went by the name of the *wissenden*, (the knowing or initiated,) recognized each other by a sign, discovered by none but the fraternity. The court was thus the powerful instrument of ambition, private malice, and oppression. No one knew his accuser or his judge—both might be his neighbour or seeming friend. On their initiation, the members bound themselves by the most solemn oaths to bring all before the tribunals that deserved punishment, respecting neither friends nor relations; or, in the words of their terrible oath, to 'uphold and conceal the Holy Vehm, before wife and child, before father and mother, before sister and brother, before fire and wind, all that the sun shineth on and the rain wettest, before all that floats between heaven and earth.'

The proceedings, as may be supposed, were very summary.—The officers of the tribunal stole in the night to a castle or a town, and affixed on the gates a judicial summons to this prince or that citizen to appear at the *Frei Stuhl*, at a given time and place, to be examined on a given matter. If the summons was repeated three times, without effect, the accused was condemned *par contumace*, once more summoned—and if that proved fruitless, outlawed and hanged by the road side whenever caught. If he resisted, he was bored through the body, bound to the tree, and left with the executioner's knife sticking by him, to show that he was not murdered, but a convict of the *Frei Gericht*. The tribunal used to assemble at midnight in the churchyard of the place where they intended to hold a sitting. At break of day, the ringing of the bells announced to the inhabitants the presence of these formidable visitors. All were obliged to assemble in an open field, sitting down in a circle, in the middle of which sat the President and Judges of the Tribunal—the *insignia* of a sword and rope before them. When any one of bad reputation appeared in the circle, one of the judges would step up to him, and touching him with his white staff, to say to him—"Friend, there is a good bread to be eaten elsewhere as here." If the conscience of the person was so clear that he did not choose to take the hint and go away, he might sit still and run the chance of accusation; but it was generally more prudent to decamp. When the judge touched any one three times with the formidable white wand, it was a signal that he was a hapless convict already secretly accused and convicted; and no time was lost in hanging him at the next tree or beam which presented itself. This was the invariable punishment of criminals of all ranks; although now it is out of use in Germany, and the meanest criminals have the honour of decapitation. The youngest judge generally performed the office, which was managed with so much secrecy that the hangman was rarely known. The crimes taken cognizance of by the *Vehm Gericht*, were chiefly heresy, infidelity, sacrilege, high treason, murder, incendiarism, rapes, robbery, and contumacy to the tribunal, its judges and messengers.

Genius is the gift of the Deity; it discovers itself without effort, and is unknown to the possessor.

AMBIGUOUS EFFECTS OF NOVEL READING.

[AN EXTRACT.]

But there is another way in which it may be apprehended that novels are frequently hurtful.—The epic poem and the romance of chivalry transport us to a world of wonders, where supernatural agents are mixed with the human characters; where the human characters themselves are prodigies, and where events are produced by causes widely and manifestly different from those which regulate the course of human affairs. With such a world we do not think of comparing our actual situation; to such characters we do not presume to assimilate ourselves or our neighbours; from such a concatenation of marvels we draw no conclusions with regard to our own expectations in real life. But real life is the very thing which novels affect to imitate; and the young and inexperienced will sometimes be too ready to conceive that the picture is true, in those respects, at least, in which they wish it to be so. Hence both their temper, conduct, and happiness may be materially injured. For novels are often *romantic*; not, indeed, by the relation of what is obviously miraculous or impossible; but by deviating, though perhaps insensibly, beyond the bounds of probability or consistency. And the girl who dreams of the brilliant accomplishments and enchanting manners which distinguish the favourite characters in those fictitious histories, will be apt to look with contempt on the most respectable and amiable of her acquaintance; while in the showy person and flattering address of some contemptible, and perhaps profligate coxcomb, she may figure to herself the prototype of her imaginary heroes, the only man upon earth with whom it is possible to be happy. Nay, if she would venture to indulge her lover with a private assignation, she knows from those authentic records that her conduct is sanctioned by the example of ladies of the most inflexible virtue. She may still plead the same authority for her justification, if, for the sake of this fascinating youth, she render herself an outcast from her station and her family. Whatever she may give up, she has learned from her oracles that no sacrifice can be too great for real love; that real love, such as subsists, and ever will subsist, between herself and the best of men, is adequate to fill every hour of her existence, and to supply the want of every other gratification, and every other employment. And although she may be prevented by fortunate circumstances, or by the prevalence of better principles from exhibiting, in her own fate, the catastrophe of a melancholy novel; yet, tinctured with such notions, she must, even in prosperity, be lamentably disappointed in her fondest hopes, and look with a joyless heart to the society of ordinary mortals, to the ordinary duties and ordinary comforts of life; those duties which the sober minded discharge with cheerfulness, and those comforts in which they acquiesce with contentment and delight.

Religious.

ADDRESS

Of the Rev. Mr. WARR, of Serampore, (India,) before the New-York Bible Society at its late anniversary, concluded from our last.

This idolatrous belief in the purifying nature of the Ganges, inculcated in the Shaster, leads multitudes, in a state of perfect health, to cast themselves into the stream and perish. Capt. Pudner, a gentleman now in England, saw sixteen females, with pans of water hanging to their shoulders, sink in this river, in one morning as he sat at his own window there. They were assisted by the brahmins (the priests) to climb over the side of the boat, and held up in the water till they had themselves filled the pans, and they then sunk, nothing but a few bubbles of water marking where they had gone down. While Dr. Robinson, lately deceased at Calcutta, resided at the same place, twelve men were immolated on the same spot, and by a similar process. Our own missionary there, Mr. McIntosh, in his letters to Serampore, frequently writes in the most distressing manner on the subject of these immolations.

But there is something infinitely beyond all this horror, something which has no parallel in the annals of time, nor among the most barbarous and savage tribes. The scalping by your Indians is mere child's play, compared with the burning of the Hindoo widow on the funeral pile. By an official statement put into my hands in the year 1818, and a copy of which I brought with me from India, it appears, that in 1815, between 4 and 500 females were burnt or buried alive in the Presidency of Bengal alone; between 5 and 600 in 1816, and in 1817 (only three years ago) there were 706 widows thus roasted alive or buried alive in that part of British India. This is the official statement. But, sir, I have no doubt, but that these immolations were far more numerous; that they were 1400, or perhaps 2800! Is there any thing like this to be found amongst all human records? In what forest, sir, amongst what tribe of savages shall we go for scenes of blood and murder like these? And yet these are the mild and innocent sons of Brahma. I have seen three widows thus roasted alive! But the impressions made upon the mind by the sight of these horrible—these most horrible practices—are almost overwhelming; otherwise I could have been present at many of these immolations. And all this proceeds from the same sacred writings, from the Shaster, which promises the poor widow, that, if she will burn, she shall, by the merit

of this act, carry with her to heaven (a sensual paradise) fourteen generations of relations and her deceased husband, where they shall all remain while fourteen kings of the gods shall have succeeded to the throne of India. The funeral pile consists of a quantity of faggots laid on the earth, rising about three feet from the ground.—After bathing, and performing various superstitious rites, the widow comes to the pile walks round it four times, scattering flowers and parched corn, and then lays herself down on the pile by the dead body, which she enfolds in her arms. With two cords laid across the pile, the dead and living bodies are then tied fast together.—More faggots are now laid upon the bodies, and two levers are brought over them, pressing down the living widow, and preventing hers after the flames begin to scorch her, from escaping from the hands of these "staunch murderers." The eldest son now sets fire to the pile, and, as the flames ascend, the shouts of the mob and the noise of the drums, effectually drown the screams of the poor widow, who is thus pursued to death with as little pity as is felt by a parcel of rude boys while stoning to death some noxious animal. The widows of the weavers are, when immolated, buried alive.—In this case, a large grave is dug by her relations; and, after the performance of certain superstitious rites, the widow is let down into it, in the centre of which she sits, taking the dead body on her lap, and inclosing it in her arms. In this posture she sits, an unmoved, unremonstrating spectator, while her children and relations throw in the earth, and while two of them descending into the grave, trample it firm around her. She sees the earth rising higher—and higher; till at length it reaches her head. All the rest of the earth is then thrown hastily upon her, and when the grave is full, these relations mount to the top of it, and tread the earth firm on the head of the suffocated victim! Why, sir, one is ready to ask, whether this is hell or earth! And yet all this is practised in the face of the whole population; and this is a part of the religion of Brahma.

What then is the remedy for such a state of society as this? It is hoped that the British government will ere long interpose and interdict these horrible practices. But it is the introduction of Christianity alone which can effectually teach these people the "way of peace." It is in the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, and by the spread of the Gospel, that the Almighty will be known in India as "the Father of the fatherless, and the Husband of the widow."

The Shaster is also the source of all those abominations connected with religious ceremonies which so much abound among the Hindoos. The songs, the dances, exhibited at their religious festivals, are so impure that the very natives themselves are ashamed, when called upon to offer an apology for them. Gospel, a learned brahmin, confessed to a friend of mine, that he was never present on these occasions without hiding himself behind a pillar of the temple. And yet this is in, what is to them, the house of God; and these are a part of the services which they offer to the deity! And thus that which should be the source of illumination, is the very element of darkness; that which should elevate, debases and degrades, and that which should purify and save, becomes the poison of the soul, and accelerates its ruin.

Notwithstanding all the predictions of the enemies of missions, who declared that their strong holds in India were invulnerable; that the Hindoos, whatever other heathen might do, would never renounce every thing for Christ—and notwithstanding all the real and most awful obstacles in the way of the evangelization of this country—more than 600 Pagans have, in connexion with one mission station only, renounced their gods and been brought to own the Redeemer—the Holy Scriptures, in whole or in part, have been translated and published at Serampore, in 25 of the languages of India; languages in which they had never before appeared, and one of them, the Chinese, spoken by two hundred millions of men; these Scriptures are spreading a glorious light where they have been most read; and many Hindoos have been converted, comforted in sickness and supported in death by their perusal; more than fifty of these converted pagans have become Christian teachers; twenty thousand heathen children attend the schools established by Christians in India; and now a new college is founding at Serampore, that the converted natives may themselves, under the Great Head of the church, become the Evangelists of Christ, and the Saviours of their country.

I have every reason, sir, to be grateful for the very kind manner in which I have been received in the United States, and particularly in New-York. The support which I have begun to realize here, in reference to the Native Missionary College, also deserves my thanks. It was to be expected, that in a land where Christianity has been pouring forth her choicest treasures, such an object, though a distant one, would find many a heart warm towards it. Ah! sir, the cries of 150 millions cannot be heard without the deepest sympathy, wherever the worth of the immortal mind, and of the everlasting Gospel is felt. Is there in any one country beside, China excepted, such a wreck, such a ruin as this? One hundred and fifty millions! And how should the wants of such a population, the individual instruction of all these millions, be met by foreigners, supported by public contribution? No, sir, India can only attain a higher civilization, and a saving illumination, by the grace, the gifts, and the exertions of its own renovated population.

Ever yours.

W. WARR